THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1069.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE
In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 19th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.— Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately,
A STABLE,
Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN
AND
COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 24th inst. at King-William courthouse,

4 or 5 Likely Negroes.

JAMES JOHNSON, } *Commissioners.*
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, }

January 6, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

Training Stables

FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so flat is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who wish their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and forage furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Milford, January 1, 1803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 120 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

NOTICE,
In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803; *for Sale, at this office.*

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/ 6d, and for 50 lbs. Hominy 3/ 3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,
That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or grasing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,
Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Coal Mines.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, bearing date the 5th February, 1800, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to John Murchie, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, at the Swan Tavern, in Manchester, on the 15th Jan. next, precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. William Robertson's

Coal Pits,

About twelve miles from Manchester,

CONTAINING about three acres, being almost an entire solid body of coal. Six hundred dollars will be required to be paid down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property, or such other security as shall be approved of. DANIEL BEASLEY, *trustee.*

December 29th, 1802.

The subscriber will treat with any person, that may incline to purchase the above property, at private sale, (having respect to the objects of the trust deed.)—The works are now in complete order for immediate operation, being fixed with all necessary machinery, tools, &c. requisite for carrying them on. A large quantity of coal may be raised this present year, provided the works are properly carried on. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by William Powers, living near them.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Manchester, Jan. 3, 1803.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Puvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Puvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Gray addressed the house in the following words.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I rise to offer to the consideration of this honorable House a subject of an uncommon nature.

In order that the crime of murder may no longer be deemed honorable, and with a view to mark with disgrace a wicked and pernicious practice, which has lately destroyed the social harmony of some of our fairest cities, and brought some of our most valuable citizens to an untimely end, I move the following resolution.

Mr. Gray then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee with instructions to enquire into the expediency of disqualifying any person from holding an office under the government of the United States who shall hereafter be concerned in a duel, or in sending or carrying a challenge.

Ordered to lie on the table.

John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Charles Hyde. The report disallows one part, and sanctions another part of the claim of the petitioner.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee with instructions to enquire into the propriety of granting further time to the proprietors or holders of military land warrants to obtain and locate the same.

Carried, and referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Davis called up his resolution instructing the committee of elections to enquire whether Mr. Van Ness had not forfeited his seat by accepting the appointment of major in the militia of the territory of Columbia.

Mr. Van Ness said that so far as the decision of the House might affect him personally, he felt little concern; but so far as it affected him as a representative of an important state, he was not so indifferent. He had no objection whatever to the proposed enquiry being made. As it involved the decision of an important principle it deserved great attention. He had no doubt of the enquiry being made with that candour and firmness which, in most cases, characterised the proceedings of the House. He was far from imputing any impure motives to the mover or seconder of the resolution. It would be as derogatory in him to impute, as in them to entertain, any views dishonorable or base. He had risen barely to state his wish that an enquiry might be made.

Mr. Elmendorf proposed a verbal amendment, which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Davis said that while on the subject of seats improperly held, he hoped another member would, by resigning, relieve the House from the necessity of deciding on his case.—He questioned whether a territorial delegate could represent a state. He alluded to the state of Ohio. It appeared to him that a state must be represented in a full manner, by representatives entitled as well to vote as to debate. The gentleman, therefore, who held his seat as the representative of the territory could not remain in that character after the territory had become a state; neither could he be considered as the representative of the state, inasmuch as he had been appointed under the territorial government. Mr. Davis concluded by giving notice that unless the gentleman resigned, he should offer a motion to vacate his seat.

Mr. Randolph said that on examining the rules of the house he found two to which he wished to draw their attention. One in the following words: "When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the house." This rule had yesterday been decided [and in his opinion correctly] to apply only to papers *already in the possession of the house*, and not to those which had never before been heard. But, sir, said Mr. R. I find another rule directing that all petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, and a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be verbally made by the introducer,

&c.—And wherefore? That the house may not be betrayed into the reading of that, which it might be indecorous in them to hear. Conceiving then, that they should be guided in the interpretation of their rules by the same principle which governed courts of justice in the construction of a law:—"the adopting of such an interpretation as would give meaning and efficacy (if practicable) to every part of the instrument;"—he had yesterday been compelled, however reluctantly, to differ from an authority eminently entitled to this respect. Since, whilst he concurred in the construction given to the rule which he had first read, he could not perceive that the right of the house to *refuse* to *be put into possession* of improper matter was, thereby, at all affected. Otherwise the provision contained in the second rule was rendered altogether nugatory.

But since it had been adjudged that any communication however voluminous, any petition however frivolous; any memorial however foreign to their jurisdiction;—any paper however it might insult the dignity, however it might derogate from the honor of the house must, if required by a single member, of necessity, be read;—he conceived it his duty to endeavor to relieve the house from the embarrassment of being compelled to listen to a libel upon itself. To refuse which was, as he conceived, a right inherent in every deliberative assembly. He has drawn his proposed amendment in such terms as to leave untouched the sacred right of petition. A right which no one prized more dearly, and no one was more disposed to cherish and defend than himself. This important privilege, he believed, would not be affected by the resolution which he was about to offer.—Since where redress of grievance was really sought the petitioners had always the choice of inoffensive terms in which to express themselves, and nothing was more easily discernable than a petition whose object was the benefit of those preferring it, and one which was made a cover to insult those to whom it was preferred. He concluded with moving the following amendment to the rules of the house to be interted after that which he had last read.

"That if any petition, memorial or other paper, so presented, shall, in the opinion of any member, contain matter insulting to the dignity or derogatory from the honor of the house, the reading of such paper shall, if objected to, be determined by a vote of the house."

Mr. Eustis observed that by the decision of yesterday, it appeared that every paper presented to the house must be read. If that decision was correct, the house had tied itself down by its own rules and subjected itself to the necessity of hearing every paper offered, however long, or however improper.

Mr. Eustis said it appeared to him necessary that this evil should be remedied. But he could not think it necessary to confine the power of exclusion to matter derogatory to the dignity of the house. There were other good causes for exclusion; the length of a paper; the manner of it being offensive, or the matter. It appeared to him a first principle that every paper offered was in the possession of the house, and might be read, or not. He had, therefore, wished the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia had been predicated upon a broader principle, viz: that if the reading of any paper should be objected to, the sense of the house should be taken. Suppose, said Mr. Eustis, I present a petition containing 150 pages. According to the rule, the reading of it cannot be dispensed with but by general consent, not even for other business of the greatest importance.—Mr. Eustis then moved the following amendment of Mr. Randolph's resolution:

But if any petition, memorial, or other peper, so presented, shall in the reading be objected to by any member, the further reading shall be determined by a vote of the house.

A member enquired, whether as the resolution and amendment went to rescind a standing rule of the house, it was in order to decide upon them the day on which they were offered.

The speaker declared it was in order, as they did not go to rescind, but only to amend the standing rules.

The resolution and amendment were then taken up for consideration, when, on motion of Mr. Varnum, they were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Randolph, Eustis, and L. R. Morris.

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Tuesday, December 30.

Mr. Claiborne presented the petition of Sampson Henderson praying pecuniary relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Mitchill moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee for enquiring into the expediency of amending and reviving the several acts respecting patents and copy rights, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Before offering the resolution, Mr. Mitchill observed that his object was to simplify the existing statutes respecting patents, by comprising them in one act.

Resolution agreed to without a division.

From the Morning Chronicle.

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To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

On the subject of the contemplated surrender of New Orleans and Louisiana to France, I have asserted that, the treaty made at Madrid embracing that question was not known in the circle of the court, previous to some warm expressions passing between the prince of Peace and Lucien Bonaparte, on the subject. I observe, in an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his correspondent at Lexington, under date of the 11th of November—the writer observes that, though it is generally believed that the province is ceded to France; for his part, he cannot help doubting its authenticity, for the chaplain and confessor of the prince of peace, who was not long since bishop of New Orleans, has very lately written to his friends in that place, that if it is ceded to France, it is not spoken of at the court of Spain. This I can readily believe, as it corresponds with the impression made on the mind of the corps diplomatic at that court. A few days after this treaty was signed, Lucien Bonaparte, in a conversation with the prince of peace, when on a visit in his own palace, well knowing that the prince was not acquainted with the interior acts of the cabinet on that question, thought proper to mention the subject as a pause feeling stroke; and after some introductory observations, flattered himself that his majesty, having signed the treaty of cession of Louisiana, met with his (the prince's) approbation. This prince of peace, notwithstanding his amiable title, has not yet sufficiently acquired the command of his temper, to answer in all subjects dispassionately; in this case he was particularly thrown off his guard, and he answered the minister loudly and positively, that no such circumstance had taken place, for that Louisiana was too important a district of country for his majesty to cede to France; France not having any thing in her power to offer as an equivalent, in addition to which he presumed no such important step would be taken by the Cabinet, without his knowledge, as the interest of Spain was intimately connected with the question. The more cool and dispassionate Frenchmen begged him to rest tranquil, for his majesty had signed the treaty and he, the minister, had already forwarded it to the first consul. On this communication the prince grew violent and outrageous, and indulged himself in some harsh expressions, since which the subject has been absolutely forbid being spoken of in the circles of the court; and on this ground the late bishop of New-Orleans asserts that it is not spoken of at the court of Spain.

Some praying politicians privately assert that the French minister passed a diplomatic trick on *Carolus the Third, Hispania et India Rex*, by having one treaty read to his majesty and another presented for his signature, which other has decidedly ceded Louisiana to France.

Whatever may be the real situation of this question, it matters not whether the treaty was *bona fide* made, or the signature surreptitiously obtained; its operation will be still the same as it relates to the United States.

I observe with pleasure that Mr. Randolph has moved in congress, that the president of the United States be requested to lay before the house such documents and other papers as respect the affairs of Louisiana. From the talents and abilities of that gentleman every thing is to be expected that the dignity of the country requires, and the peculiar situation of the question imperiously demands. Should there not be found amongst those papers any official communication from either power, which it is fair to calculate will not, then the insolence of power will be sufficiently unfolded; then will it be satisfactorily proved that both parties, regardless of the solemn obligations of national treaty, have combined to insult and injure us. For his Catholic majesty did solemnly agree that the navigation of the Mississippi in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, should be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subject of other powers by special convention. See article 4th, of the treaty of 1795. Had the Spanish king opened the port of New-Orleans, and granted the free navigation of the Mississippi to the subjects of the first consul, America would have been pleased, and would have received the French merchant with an hearty welcome. But to give the key of that important navigation to the consul of France without stipulation in behalf of, or without consulting the government of the union, is insolent and degrading, and we are and will be displeased on the subject, and our displeasure will be shewn in such a manner as to teach the nations of Europe that though we have shewn an attachment to peace, and believe it to be the first happiness of a nation residing under a free constitution, and governed by laws founded on that constitution, administered by men of their own choice—still we can forego that temporary blessing, and step with firmness into the ranks of war, to assert our rights and defend our privileges. Our citizens enjoy their wealth under the protection of the laws, and the prosperity of our neighbors may increase without inconvenience to our own. But this appears not to be the case with nations; the reason given by Raynal why it is not so, is striking and worthy of note, as applicable to the present situation of things. It is because there does not exist a tribunal before which they can be summoned, they are of course unjust and pusillanimous, which gives springs to perpetual wars, and misery which is incessantly renewed; even experience is not capable of correcting them, because one madman is sufficient to disconcert the wisdom of all other powers: and there will always be more than one at a time upon the several theme of the universe. But when a madman, at the head of one nation, comes into contract and negociates with a fool at the head of another, as is here evidently the case, wars, murder and bloodshed invariably follow their track. Nevertheless, we hear, on every side, nations, and particularly commercial ones, crying out for peace, while they still continue to conduct themselves towards each other, in a manner that excludes them from ever enjoying that blessing for any length of time. Witness the numerous wars between England and France. Nations aspires to happiness, but each would wish to enjoy it alone. They pretend equally to hold tyranny in detestation, and they will still exercise it on their neighbors. They consider the idea of universal monarchy as extravagant, and yet some of them act as if they had either attained it, or were threatened with it. We will suppose the first consul to have acquired a sufficient degree of authority among nations, to reduce them to that state of degradation and poverty that is suitable to his inordinate ambition—what can he expect from his despotism? For how long a time and at what price will he maintain it, and what advantages will accrue to him from it? He knows the time of invasion is past, but he thus, under sanction of one treaty, breaking another, disguises an inordinate ambition under a very flimsy mask. He seems to prefer the vain splendor of his power to the enjoyment of real happiness, which he now incautiously hazards in order to deprive us of it? What right has he to prescribe limits to our happiness, and presume to extend his beyond all bounds. He is unjust when he attributes to himself, or his nation, the exclusive right of prosperity. He is erroneous in his calculations when he hopes to enrich himself by reducing others to poverty. He is blind if he does not conceive that the power of a nation, which raises itself upon the ruins of all those that surround it, is a colossus of clay, which astonishes for a moment, but soon crumbles into dust. It seems the strides of this colossus is no where to be checked but in America. He seeks the trial, and my country will speedily put him to the test. Kentucky says, New-Orleans he shall not have, and on this subject Kentucky is invincible.

As a country at large, we know that Europe is intimately concerned for our prosperity; it knows that the more our vast states flourish, the more readily their merchandize and manufactures find advantageous marts. We shall, however, move to the question alone, as being fully competent to secure our privileges and guard our rights. The subject is now before the legislature of the union, and we firmly persuade ourselves that in such hands the honor and dignity of our country will never be tarnished. CORIOLANUS.

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[The following is copied from the Alexandria Advertiser, and is said to be extracted from the Newburyport Herald. Mr. Monroe, or the Envoys who were sent to France by President Adams, must probably know, if there be any foundation for this plan of revolutionizing America by Tom Paine. If there be, it is incumbent on them to inform their fellow citizens of it, that Americans may know the real disposition of the author of common sense towards this country.]

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From the Newport Herald.

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A further JURISDICTION of the PRESIDENT'S *INVITATION to* PAINE!!

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Messrs. ALLEN & BARNARD,

IN the "Public Ledger," *&c. of July 8, 1794,* published in London I met with a plan proposed by* TOM PAINE, *to the French government, for revolutionizing the United States of America—a re-publication of which will oblige every friend to his country, whether federalist or Anti-Federalist.*

A CUSTOMER.

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PAINE'S PLAN FOR REVOLUTIONIZING AMERICA.

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TOM PAINE'S plan for revolutionizing *America*, is worthy of its author, and the abandoned Pandemonium of which he is the fit and servile agent. It was lately in current circulation in *France*, published probably with a view of intimidating the *United States* by the magnitude of the danger with which they were threatened. Mr. PAINE prefaces his proposition by observing, that—"The Republican party in *America* are too supine and inactive, whilst the Aristocrats pursue measures wholly calculated to bring once more the *United States* under a British domination."

Pursuing the theme, he adds, "Should GEORGE the third be driven from his throne, *America* will be his place of refuge; there he has deposited funds; and incredible as it may appear, there he will be king."

This powerful influence of *Britain* in *America*, he states to arise from the inhabitants of the sea ports; and to annihilate that influence, he proposes to destroy the medium—"The only way (says he) to break up their nest is, to BURN THE SEA PORTS, and in this way compel them to live amongst the planters, far removed from the channels of corruption."

Invoking the Genius of *France* to punish the Anglo-American faction, as he terms *the Government*, for resisting the pacific overtures of the Great Nation, he thus details his plan for correcting its political errors:

"To *declare* war against the *United States* would be the height of folly; for it would be declaring war against the republicans, the planters and the Indians, from whose *support we may derive great advantage*. But how, it will be said, can *we carry on a partial war?* With a small squadron of light vessels, not drawing more than ten feet of water, a few guns and bomb-ketches you may proceed to the river *Savannah* in *Georgia*, and pass the *Tibee-bar* island at *Savannah*. Here you may get a handsome supply of provisions, and on your return down the river, BURN the BUILDINGS *on each side, even to its mouth*. The same plan will do for *Charleston*, pass the bar and set fire to the buildings on *Johnson* and *Sullivan* Islands.

"You may next visit *George-Town* in *South* and *Wilmington* in *North Carolina*, enter the Chesapeake, (perhaps it may be adviseable, to make the first operation here) burn *Norfolk, Alexandria, Annapolis* and *Baltimore*. You must be careful, my friends, by rapid movements, to prevent a defeat by the English squadron or by the Americans on shore, who will, at the first alarm, collect in great numbers. In eight days you may do all you wish in the *Chesapeake*. As *Baltimore* is farthest up, you had better begin with that, and there you may raise a handsome *contribution*.—Near *Savannah, Charleston* and *Norfolk*, and small forts that you may easily take in the rear. In the *Delaware* you must proceed with caution. *Lewistown* on the left may be easily *burnt*, and if you were certain there were not an English squadron near the Capes, you might set fire to *Philadelphia*. It is a business of a week only. Between *Sandy Hook* and *New-York*, you will find a pretty strong fort; this you may silence with your bombs. The building at *Long Island* and *Nantucket*, are easily burnt but *Boston* must be bombarded. The latter stroke would be to conclude with *Halifax*. The English vessels from the *East-Indies* generally winter there. Not expecting you in that quarter, they will be less prepared to receive you. Should our brave squadron fall in with the Quebec fleet, conveyed by a single frigate it would be a brilliant affair indeed.

Excuse my freedom, my Republicans: you are neither tygers nor Septembrizers. Why may you not send the most of your emigrants into *Canada*? Connected as you are with *Spain*, you might go to *New-Orleans*, seize the port of the *Natchez*, collect the *friends of liberty* from the back settlements in the United States, from *Kentucky* to the frontiers. You will have to distribute a few presents among the Indians. You must put general CLARK and *Knoxville* in motion. Summon to the French standard the Florida and American troops *raised by Genet and Mangouris, declare freedom to the black men that are slaves in the southern states*, and give to the man of color the sweet enjoyment of the rights of man. This is the only way to humble the British Lion, that now courts an alliance with the American Eagle, only to bring about its destruction."

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* *The 2d year of* WASHINGTON'S second presidency.

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NEW-YORK January 3.

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Captain Bayley, of the brig Argonant, from Antigua informs us, that an American vessel from St. Vincents arrived there previous to his departure, the captain of which assured him that on his passage to Antigua he had fallen in with a French fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line and 40 transports, bound to St. Domingo with troops, and having twelve months provision on board.

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Dreadful Fire at Portsmouth.

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A letter from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, date 26th ult. to a respectable merchant of this city, mentions the destruction of upwards of THREE HUNDRED HOUSES and STORES in that town by fire. The letter states that the fire broke out in the New-Hampshire Bank on Sunday morning, the 26th, at four o'clock; and before its progress was arrested, levelled the whole of Ladd street, Jeffries-Row and the greatest part of Market and Daniel streets, being the most valuable part of the town, consisting chiefly of large dry good stores, and the genteelest dwelling houses. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that but a small proportion of the movable property was saved. The writer of the letter was a sufferer, and kept a store in that town, and says he was only able to save a few articles of furniture.

January 5.

Capt. Holtz of the ship Friendship, arrived here last evening from Humburgh, informs us that on the 21st November, in the English Channel, he spoke a Swedish 44 gun frigate from Barcelona, bound to Sweden, from whom he learnt that an American frigate had lately fallen in with and captured a Tripolitan frigate in the Mediterranean. The Swedish captain received this intelligence from the captain of the American frigate.

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Capt. Smith of the ship Betsy, arrived at Boston in 30 days from Cape-Francois, confirms the accounts heretofore received of the disastrous state of French affairs in St. Domingo. He mentions the desertion of Christophe and Clervaux; and the execution of the black General Charles Belair, and his wife;—of the death of General Leclerc and the arrival of his successor, General Rochambeau, at the Cape:—He adds, that the French lost 500 of their best men at the attack on the Mole; that the residue have fallen such victims to the fever, that all their troops, regular and national, do not exceed 2000;—that the negroes keep possession of the vicinity of the Cape; cut off all supplies of produce, even vegetables: and that all kind of business there was at an end;—That the French have three sail of the line, four frigates, three or four corvettes, and about 30 sail of merchantmen, in port; and that the day before he sailed (Nov. 27) two corvetts arrived from France, with about 300 troops on board.

WESTOVER, January 7, 1803.

A FEW weeks ago, the Captain of a small Schooner-rigged Boat was drowned in James River. The vessel was brought up to this place, and has been taken care of since. A small mulatto boy, about ten years old, was the only person on board. The name of the vessel is "The Betsey of Smithfield." The little boy says that Robert Miller of Smithfield was the captain. A letter with this information was sent to that town immediately after the circumstance took place, but no application or claim has been made for the vessel. The owner is desired to come and take her away, and pay the charges of this advertisement. There were a few bushels of oysters on board.

3w GEORGE WEST.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Edward Broaddus of the county of Albemarle, do hereby give notice that in consequence of the non-attendance of the creditors of the said Broaddus, on the 5th day of January, 1803, to prove their debts and to chuse assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice for that purpose given, in the Virginia Gazette, and Virginia Argus, they do therefore adjourn the appointment of the same, until Saturday the 22d day of this month, when it is requested that the creditors of the said bankrupt will come forward prepared to prove their debts, and appoint an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects. By order of the commissioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, city of Richmond, Jan. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The House & Lot,

No. 37,

ON the North side of the main street, near the court house, at present occupied by Richard Thompson.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1802, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to John Foster and William Davidson as securities to Richard Thompson, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 25th inst. the above mentioned property, for ready money.

John Williamson, *jun.*

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1803. tdf

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 1801; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released.

George Woodfin.

Chtrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1803.

Duane has taken up the circumſtances of Mr. Callender's impriſonment, but in a manner which does not confer on him the greateſt credit. We expected that Duane, were it only for perſonal motives, laying aſide the liberty of the preſs, which is intereſting to all, would loudly have condemned the conduct of the magiſtrates who impriſoned Callender. We expected that however offended he might have been with Callender himſelf, he could not have been deterred from reprobating the meaſure as an act of the greateſt tyranny. The equivocating manner in which the Editor of the Aurora has expreſſed himſelf, ſhows however what we always believed, that Duane is only governed by views of intereſt and the ſupport of party, and not the liberty of his country, or the freedom of the preſs.

In giving a report of Mr. Marſhall's ſpeech we noticed that Mr. Wilkes was arreſted for an eſſay on Women. Mr. Marſhall, however, did not uſe that expreſſion, he only confined himſelf to the arreſt of Mr. Wilkes.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. DAVIS,

If the following obſervations are not anticipated by ſome one capable of handling ſo important a ſubject to more advantage than myſelf, and more convenient to your office, I will thank you to give them a place in your uſeful and independent Gazette. It is a ſubject in which every American is moſt deeply intereſted.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE late proceeding againſt Callender and Pace is certainly the moſt extraordinary that ever was heard of in any country calling itſelf free. Two men, partners in a public printing preſs, *puniſhed*, by binding the one in a way to deprive *them* of the exerciſe and benefits of their occupation, and the other of his *liberty*, without the benefits of a full and *conſtitutional* trial, (the higheſt of all tyrannical puniſhments) and that too to prevent a ſuppoſed contemplated injury to an individual, or a particular ſet of individuals; is, I will venture to ſay, a proceeding indeed never before heard of, even in the bloody annals of French jacobinical juriſprudence itſelf; and has been left, as is juſtly ſaid by its prime mover, to the peculiar "diſcovery," or rather *invention*, of the *great and diſtinguiſhed champions* for the liberty of the preſs and the rights of man in America! And to their **immortal** honor, be the ſupreme merit of this bleſſed diſcovery of the new mode of *republican preſervation* of thoſe great bleſſings, ever attached!

A circumſtance which makes this proceeding the more extraordinary is, that Mr. Callender, the principal object of its unparalleled tyranny, was never heard of in this country until he was brought forward by the heads of that party, from whom this proſecution proceeds; a proſecution bottomed, it ſeems, on a Virginia ſtatute which authoriſes the juſtices of the peace to bind over all perſons "not of good fame," to be of good behaviour, &c. Wherefore, it would ſeem, if ſuch a proſecution could of right and law lie at all, and was for public benefit, it ought to be of a more general and broad caſt, and ſhould long ago have been extended to objects of a more important kind, who were, in fact, the prompters or ſeducers into that courſe of conduct which they now ſtile "not of good fame!" Certainly the ſeducer is as bad as the ſeduced; the employer as the employed. How ſtands the account then, caſt up by theſe plain rules of arithmetic in law, juſtice and common ſenſe?

By perſons "not of good fame," when applied to Callender in this particular caſe, it would ſeem, is defined a perſon in the habit of publiſhing libellous and defamatory writings againſt many good people of Virginia; but eſpecially againſt *Mr. George Hay*, now a member of the privy council of that ſtate. Let it be admitted then, that Mr. Callender was prompted to this by his own will, and not led to it by a diſcovery of the motives and principles of thoſe who had induced him to traduce others, (which is far from being the fact, it is believed from what has lately been ſeen) and how does the caſe ſtand, even then, with regard to the propriety of the proſecution on thoſe people's accounts? The preſident's letters to Mr. Callenlder, on the ſubject of the "Proſpect before Us," furniſh a moſt ample field for argument on this ſubject. Surely the prolific genius of that ſatyric ſcribe, who is acknowledged to hold ſo "ſtrong a pen," was never exerciſed to more formidable advantage in ſcanty newſpaper paragraphs, than in thoſe *encouraged* volumes of more ponderous and laſting ſhape. If ſo, and theſe volumes were likely to produce ſuch beneficial effects as our preſident ſays, how happens it that the ſame perſon, for writings of a leſs objectionable caſt, has become a miſcreant of "bad fame," an outcaſt from ſociety that deſerves to be hunted down? Whence is it that the ſame perſon who was once held up as a moſt worthy object of national commiſeration and regard, for having ſuffered political martyrdom, under a regular trial before a court, and through the various forms of the ineſtimable jury inſtitution, for his great ſervices rendered in the great cauſe of liberty and republicaniſm, ſhould, all at once, be diſcovered to be a mere vagabond, a perſon "not of good fame?" It muſt be, if this proſecution was really inſtituted on public account, that the protection of Mr. *Hay's* reputation, for which it was immediately commenced, is of more public account than the reputations of all thoſe on whoſe accounts Callender never incurred the legal imputation of a a perſon of "bad fame," nor the rigorous promptitude of ſuch a trial!

I do not mean to detract from Mr. Hay's merits; nor do I mean to deny to him as much legal protection as is the right of any man in the ſame community: but altho' I have long entertained a conſiderable degree of perſonal regard for that gentleman, and have been led by certain conſiderations to view him with as friendly eyes, from his very childhood up, as perhaps any of his *preſent* more intimate political friends; yet, I cannot agree, that the protection of his reputation is of more public importance, and ought to excite more public feeling, or produce a more uncommon exertion in his favour, than that of the late General WASHINGTON, at the time of the publiſhing the writing, and puniſhing the writer of the "Proſpect before Us;" nor can I agree, that the protection of any man's reputation ought to endanger the *liberty of the preſs*, on which depends the preſervation of almoſt every other liberty.

Mr. Hay having brought himſelf forward in this important point of view, cannot expect to eſcape the conſequences attached to ſuch importance. Indeed, he has ſince publicly held himſelf up as reſponſible for all the fatal effects that may ſpring from ſuch a precedent. He declines ſaying any thing for the preſent on the merits of the ſubject; though he has gone far enough already to produce a condemnation on his own principles.

Having formerly written againſt the ſedition law on account of its abridgment of the liberty of the preſs, he finds it ſomewhat difficult to reconcile his preſent attack on that liberty. Thoſe publications, ſigned *Hortenſius*, though read by me, did not make a ſufficient impreſſion at the time for their contents to be recollected, even three days after, much leſs now, I muſt candidly confeſs. I muſt therefore be content with Mr. Hay's own expoſition of them, in his late publication to the world, in juſtification of this extraordinary political exhibition againſt thoſe printers, by which he is likely to make himſelf more conſpicuous and renowned than he was ever likely to become, it would now ſeem, from any thing he has yet written.

Mr. Hay ſays, that thoſe publications were bottomed upon theſe principles:— "that the clauſe in our bill of rights, which guarantees the liberty of the preſs, was intended to protect from the power and the vengeance of every *adminiſtration* the individuals who might chooſe to condemn, *however unjuſtly*, their principles or their meaſures; to ſecure to the vigilant and intelligent *patriots* of this country through all ſucceeding times the right of diſcuſſing freely, thoſe great queſtions of conſtitutional law, or natural policy, on which the liberties and happineſs of a people depend; but that it ought never to be interpoſed in a queſtion between *man* and *man*, becauſe it could not have been intended to ſave from puniſhment the libeller who, through the medium of the preſs, with wanton and unprovoked malignity, endeavors to wound the feelings and blaſt the character of an individual, while he tramples on the peace and happineſs of families."

If theſe were the principles of *Hortenſius*, I had indeed not only forgotten them myſelf, but I will venture to ſay they will never more be remembered by any man of common ſenſe, who really values the principles of free government, but to be moſt cordially execrated. To ſay nothing of the excluſive right which Mr. Hay ſeems to attach to the *patriots* of this country, to cenſure freely and uncontrouled, *however unjuſtly*, the principles and meaſures of public men; no real patriot ſurely will join him in contending, that none but the *principles* and conduct of public characters are to be ſubject to the free and unreſtrained animadverſions of the preſs. A candidate for office, before he is elected, if not before in office, is a private character; or at leaſt, he is not of the *adminiſtration*, whoſe principles and meaſures alone, he ſeems to think, ought to be cenſured through the preſs. To call in queſtion the principles, the character and former conduct of ſuch candidate, which I have always underſtood was the right of every free man, would be, upon the principles of Mr. Hay, a matter between *man* and *man*, and therefore does not come under the conſtitutional proviſion for ſupporting the liberty of the preſs. This would be reverſing one of the principles in Mr. Madiſon's report, as it is called, the contents of which have made a much deeper and more laſting impreſſion on me, than the ſhallow ſcratches of *Hortenſius*. It was contended in that production, that the ſedition law gave an evident, unfair and injurious advantage to candidates in office over thoſe out. Mr. Hay's doctrine would give as evident, unfair and injurious an advantage to candidates out of office, over thoſe in.

Mr. Hay himſelf, if not elected one of the members of the *adminiſtration* of Virginia, ſtood as a candidate for the ſeat in the council which he now fills, at the very time he received the firſt attack made on him by the Recorder!

But I do not make this right of ſcrutinizing the characters, the principles and conduct of candidates for office (which I am ſure no man who values his own intereſts will contend againſt in a free government) the only ground of error in Mr. Hay's juſtification. I contend, that it is the right and the duty of every man in ſociety, to expoſe to *public view* all the vices and improper practices, even of private men, that threaten or tend in the ſmalleſt degree to injure that ſociety.—How often do we ſee advertiſements of the vicious who prowl upon the innocent and heedleſs; and yet who ever heard of ſuch advertiſements being condemned as an infringement on the rights of the individual, or injurious to the peace and happineſs of the community? An exerciſe of the freedom of the preſs between "*man* and *man*," without the protection or *guarantee* of the conſtitution on that ſubject! It is, to be ſure, a right which, if indiſcreetly exerciſed, as ſubject to be puniſhed as any other injury that can be committed between individuals. But it is, nevertheleſs a right, the exerciſe of which as well from the nature as from the conſtitution, the law and the reaſon in the caſe, cannot of right be prevented by any previous reſtraint. As well might ſociety undertake to hang a man, to prevent his committing murder, on a ſuſpicion or belief that he intended to do it; ſtrengthened by a general report that he had done ſo frequently before, and that without a regular previous conviction, becauſe ſuch offence was ſo puniſhable after; as to inflict any of the puniſhments, regular and proper in the caſe of a libel, after finding on mere ſuſpicion or ſuggeſtion, (without conviction) that the perſon accuſed of intending, had been in the conſtant habit of commiting that offence.

It is a principle as well eſtabliſhed as any in criminal juriſprudence, that no one ſhall be held to anſwer for any offence other than for which ſuch perſon is immediately on trial. On which account, not even the record of conviction in any other caſe, can be brought up againſt the ſame perſon in a different one; and yet the mere general rumour, in other caſes, never the ſubject of a legal enquiry even, is made the foundation of condemnation in a caſe, the moſt intereſting to ſociety in general, that can poſſibly be agitated in a court of juſtice. Callender and Pace have been taken up, the one bound, the other ſent to jail, as men "not of good fame," and that on the mere general belief and common opinion, that they were the publiſhers of a libellous and defamatory newſpaper, which fact had never been tried! This is the full amount of this celebrated tranſaction. Nothing more, and nothing leſs, can the beſt and moſt ingenious friends of the Liberty of the Preſs and the Trial by Jury make of it!

Let us examine then, the law itſelf under which is attempted to be juſtified this extraordinary outrage, not only on Callender and Pace, not only on the ſubſcribers to their paper, but upon the deareſt rights of the whole of the free people of the United States, or of Virginia at leaſt.

The title of the law is, "An act to reduce into one, the ſeveral acts declaring who ſhall be *conſervators of the peace* within this commonwealth."

"Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly," ſays the law, "That the judges of the court of appeals, high court of chancery and general court, ſhall be conſervators of the peace throughout the commonwealth; and the juſtices of the peace in each county and corporation ſhall be conſervators of the peace within their ſeveral counties and corporations reſpectively; and the ſaid judges and juſtices within the limits aforeſaid, reſpectively, ſhall have power to demand of ſuch perſons as are *not of good fame*, ſufficient ſurety and mainprize of their good behaviour."

This is every word of the law, except a clauſe repealing all other laws or parts of laws on the ſame ſubject; and another reſpecting its commencement.

Every man of common ſenſe, if he cannot diſcover at once what was the real and exact intent of this law, muſt perceive, that it never could have been intended to be applied in the way Mr. Hay, in his *all-ſuperior diſcernment*, has attempted to apply it. That a law to declare who ſhall be *conſervators of the peace*, ſhould ever have been conſtrued into an act authorizing the total deſtruction of the liberty of the preſs, in open violation of two of the moſt valuable and ſacred proviſions in the conſtitution, and that too by a man who has once come forward the *champion* of thoſe great bleſſings, to *enlighten his country*, is indeed a phenomenon never expected to be ſeen, at leaſt at this early day, in the political hemiſphere of America.

But, however applicable this law may be to that ſubject in other caſes, it is impoſſible it can be ſo applied, with propriety, in Mr. Hay's favor, according to his own doctrine. It is a law to bind to their good behaviour all perſons not of good fame. It is therefore a law to provide for the puniſhment of the commiſſion of future offences. The paſſed, can only be called in queſtion to aſcertain the character of the objects on whom it is to operate. Mr. Hay admits, that no reſtraints of this ſort can be impoſed on the preſs in favor of public characters; or in his own words, "that the clauſe in our bill of rights which guarantees the liberty of the preſs, was intended to protect from the power and the vengeance of *every adminiſtration*, the individuals who might chooſe to condemn, *however unjuſtly*, their *principles* or their meaſures, &c." Mr. Hay, if he was not a member of *one of your adminiſtrations*, at the time when any former offence might have been committed againſt his ſuperior character, his more than ſacred *private** majeſty, he was a member of the *adminiſtration* of the Virginia government, and was to remain ſo from the time it was propoſed to bind theſe printers up from publiſhing any thing libellous againſt him, notwithſtanding the right of thoſe "individuals to condemn, *however unjuſtly*, the *principles* and meaſures of every adminiſtration!"

I am aware of the diſtinction which may be made here, between the private and public characters, which exiſt at the ſame time in the ſame official individual: but in binding a printer up, on ſuſpicion of *future* bad behaviour, that ſuſpicion muſt be of the ſuperior penetrating caſt of Mr. Hay himſelf, to diſcern which of the two was to be made the object of attack. If the laſt, then agreeable to Mr. Hay himſelf, the binding is entirely improper. It is the improper exerciſe of the power, which is the *vengeance*, as he juſtly ſtiles it, of the *adminiſtration* burſting with deſtructive influence, not only on the head of an individual indeed, but by its ſpreading example, on the rights of the whole of the individuals of the ſame community. Without the powers of inſpiration itſelf, it is therefore impoſſible, on the gentleman's own principles, to execute this law in the way he has contended for, otherwiſe than to make it at leaſt ſubject to become, to ſay the beſt of it, an inſtrument of moſt unheard of tyranny.

Suppoſe a printer called on to give ſecurity for his *future* good behaviour, (*for he cannot for his paſt*) on ſuppoſition that he meant to publiſh ſomething ſlanderous of the *private* character of an individual, (even admitting for a moment he has no right ſo to publiſh againſt ſuch *private* character if he chuſes to take the after conſequences on himſelf) and it ſhould ſo happen that the intention was againſt the public, and not the *private* character, and withall, that ſuch printer ſhould not be able to find ſecurity; would not the impriſonment of ſuch printer, and the entire ſuſpenſion of his preſs, be the higheſt act of tyranny, not only as it reſpected the printer himſelf, but as it related to the rights of the community at large, who depended on his preſs for information of various intereſting kinds, as well as to communicate what numberleſs individuals wiſhed or were intereſted to make known? And how many printers would be able to give ſecurity, in ſuch a caſe, which would not amount to all the worſt conſequences ariſing from a failure itſelf? But few would be ſecurity to ſuch printers, in ſuch caſe, but on condition of an entire ſuſpenſion of the operations of his preſs.

In a word, the conſtruction and execution of ſuch a law, on the ſcore of right, would be contrary to the laws of nature, reaſon, and almoſt poſſibility itſelf. If man is a free agent, as is acknowledged by many, even the laws of the ſupreme ruler of all things do not pretend to prevent him from doing what he thinks right, though they may puniſh him for doing what is actually wrong.—Hence, it will not only be "a new diſcovery indeed, but, if found to be correct, will veſt this *great man* Mr. Hay, with more power than was ever before ſuppoſed to belong to any being upon earth. Preventive juſtice being nothing more than a preparation, by certain previous conditional ſteps, to puniſh the commiſſion of abſolute, ſubſequent guilt, can never be exerciſed, properly, but upon preciſely defined, illegal acts. Whenever attempted to be applied in caſes wherein may accrue a mixture of legal and illegal acts, without any definite diſcrimination between the two, it amounts to an abſolute prohibition of the former; becauſe no one in ſuch a ſituation, who intends to act right, will venture to act at all, for fear of incurring the penalties of what (thus left open to other judgments) might be deemed wrong.

But even ſuppoſe it was poſſible to give to this or any other law, the conſtruction of palpable abſurdity under the rules of common ſenſe, as a conſtruction like the one contended for would require; what right would the legiſlature, had they intended it, and ſo expreſſed it, to have paſſed ſuch a law? Mr. Hay himſelf has always expreſſed a high regard for conſtitutional right; particularly on the ſubject of the Liberty of the Preſs: yet I do not expect to convince Mr. Hay, even on that very plain and ſtrong ground. For, although he has declared that "ſuch is his attachment to the ſacred principle, which guards the Liberty of the Preſs, that, if he could be perſuaded it was in any degree endangered by the ſtep he had taken, he would inſtantly retract. He would inſtantly acknowledge his error in the face of the world; and as an expiation of his fault, would patiently ſubmit, during the remainder of his life, to the greateſt abuſe that calumny could dictate." He "repeats the declaration. If he ſhould hereafter be convinced of his error, his acknowledgment ſhall be no leſs explicit than prompt." But yet, alas! he declares in the ſame breath, that "*conviction will never come!*"

It is not the ſtrongeſt proof of wiſdom always, I believe, to think *one's ſelf* wiſer than all the reſt of the world. And yet, to declare that we will acknowledge our errors, when we are convinced of them, and that in opinions we had ſtarted *ourſelves* and acknowledged to be new, at the ſame time we proclaim a determination never to be convinced by any after information we may receive, is to pronounce *ourſelves* the wiſeſt of all the human race. It would therefore be preſumption in me to attempt to convince ſuch men. Nevertheleſs, I ſhall now proceed to ſhew to others the palpable and egregious violations ſuch a conſtruction, of ſuch a law, would make of our conſtitution in ſome of its moſt ſacred and important parts.

[To be continued.]

* T. PAINE does not allow ſuch exemption from cenſure, even to the moſt *ſacred* characters!

☞ THE ſale of BOOKS, advertiſed on Thurſday night, will continue this evening, Saturday, January 15th.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Mr. James Warrell,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the ſeaſon, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21ſt inſtant.

January 10, 1803.

BEING deſirous to ſettle my tranſactions as executor of Bennett Browne, Eſq. deceaſed, purſuant to a decree of the court of Eſſex county, who have appointed commiſſioners for that purpoſe, all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Browne, are requeſted to make them known by the 1ſt of April next, as this notice will be plead in bar of any introduced after that period.

James Govan.

Hanover county, Jan. 8, 1803. 4woaw

At a Court held for New-Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Douall and John M'Cunn, ſurviving partners of M'Douall, Sterling, and company, Compts.
Againſt
Abigal Oſborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armiſtead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceaſed, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the ſecond Thurſday in May next, and anſwer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court houſe of this county, on ſome court day. A copy—Teſte,

[81] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Richmond, December 31st, 1802.

(A.) JOSEPH ANTHONY, Miss Judith Anderson, Captain John Archer, Capt. John Addison.

(B.) John Baly, Tunstall Banks, Thomas M. Brown, John Knight Brown, Samuel Blyth, Benjamin Branham, Orram Byrd, Henry Brown, James Blakely, Jas. Bray, Smith Blakey, 2.

(C.) Richard Caine, William Carter, Abraham Cowley, Amos B. Cole, George Carson, David Cobbs, Wm. Cowan, John Coalter, John Chowning.

(D.) John Decker, James Doswell, Charles Davidson, William Dandridge, Starke Depuey, Samuel Dabney, William Drew, James Davenport.

(E.) Captain Samuel Ellis, 2.

(F.) John Ferguson, Alexander Fraser, Captain Charles Fair, Miss Mary Fargusharson.

(G.) John Goodall, Reubin Goodwin, James B. Gilmer, Richard Gruhme, Roger Gregory.

(H.) Theodore Hart, James Hillyer, Henry Hughes, James Hackney, John Hofburg, James Harris, Mr. Harris, Samuel Henry, Eldridge Harris.

(I.) Michael L. Johnson, Capt. Edward Jones, Charles Jones, Alexander Jordan.

(K.) Charles Kessee, James Kennedy.

(L.) Catharine Leonard, Capt. Abijah Luce, John Lewis, Alexander S. Lyle, 2.

(M.) Dabney Minor, Ann Marton, Robert M'Dowel, Mr. Montgomery, James Marada, Mr. Mayne, 2; Samuel Miller, Capt. Samuel Maynard.

(N.) Thomas Nelson, The Hon. Wm. Nelson, 3.

(P.) G. Purcell, Thomas Price, 2; N. W. Price, Gen. Robert Porterfield, Robert Priddy, 3; John Piemont, Samuel Printis, Capt. A. D. Pope, Elisha Pearman, Charles Purcell.

(R.) Mrs. Ann Randolph, Henry Reid.

(S.) George W. Swiney, Robert Sherlock, Peter Smith.

(T.) John Taylor, —; Peter Tinsley, 2; George Tebbs, Capt. Tice, Richard F. Taylor, Henry Thomas, Thomas Turner, Miles Todd, Anthony Toin.

(W.) James Wormley, Thomas Wash, 2; Col. Nathaniel Wilkinson, 2; Geo. Williamson, James Warrell, Isaac Williamson, William Woodward, Dabney Warton, Mark & Henry Woodcock.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

United States of America, fifth circuit Virginia District, November 22d, 1802.

Waller Overton, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers puolished in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos. Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Compits,
Against
William Downing, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec. Defts.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A Copy

Teste,
John Taylor, D. C.

In Hanover County Court, November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abiahm Thomas, Pl'ts.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 1aw3w.p
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

For Sale.

ON Wednesday the 12th day of January next, (1803) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Thomas Goode, with its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.—Also, a square of four

Half acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back-street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freeland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, *Executrix.*
LEN. EUS BOLLING, *Executor.*
Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1802. oawtdf

N. B. The above property is insured.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r,*
Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoetan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

FOR SALE.

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for railing Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 1aw3m

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, upland Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.
Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. tlF.

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*,
A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin seed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and spinage do.	Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
White and brown mustard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.	Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.	Large Parsnip.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.	Madeira and silver Onion.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Large London leek.
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Asparagus.
Cresses and pepper Grass.	White curl'd Indive
	Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
	Green and white Cos Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*
Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will certainly be Sold,

For cash, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,

30 likely Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable sawyers amongst them.

Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.
December 28, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.
January 7, 1803.